

The sulcus, which traverses the whorl transversely, will readily distinguish this species.

27. *T. roseus*. Testa ovali; anfractibus decem biserialim granulosis, seriebus corneis, medio lævigato roseo serie tertia parva; apertura rotundata. Axis $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Geog. Pacific Ocean? Cab. Metcalfe.

28. *T. candidus*. Testa elongata, pallide cærulente; anfractibus sexdecim tricarinated lævigatis, medio subfuscis; carina media minima; apertura rotundata; sinu laterali patulo. Axis 4 lin.

Geog. Pacific Ocean? Cab. Metcalfe.

29. *T. hilaris*. Testa elongata; anfractibus quatuordecim tricarinated; carinis duabus inferioribus æqualibus albidis, superiore marmorata paululum maxima. Axis 4 lin.

Geog. Pacific Ocean? Cab. Metcalfe.

November 28, 1842.

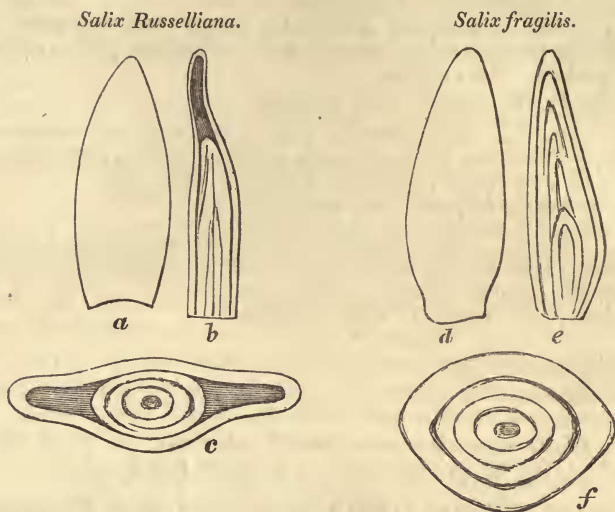
VI.—*Hints towards a new specific character in the Willows.*

By W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., F.B.S.E., &c.

CURSORILY looking at the willows which fringe the margins of the river Severn near Shrewsbury, the thought suddenly occurred to me, that possibly a character might exist in the form of the leaf-bud, which might prove serviceable in distinguishing those species of this extensive and difficult genus that were closely allied to each other. On examining the leaf-buds of trees respectively named by Mr. Borrer *Russelliana* and *fragilis*, and described on his authority under those names in my 'Flora of Shropshire,' I found my conjecture strikingly realized. In *Russelliana* the leaf-bud was in form ovato-lanceolate, with a somewhat acute apex, very much dorsally compressed, the back alone being prominent from the enclosed contents. These did not by any means fill the entire cavity of the outer integument, but occupied the central portion only, and consequently the margins and apex of the leaf-bud were rendered thin and compressed, though nevertheless not decidedly acute. On the contrary, in *fragilis* the cavity of the outer integument was completely filled, and the leaf-bud assumed in consequence a decided full and plump appearance. It was of an elongated ovate shape, obtuse or rounded at the apex, nearly triangular, with the angles rounded. The accompanying figures will more clearly illustrate my meaning.

Whether this character prevail in the allied species of other groups I have had no means of deciding, but would be permitted to throw out the above hints, as the character appears to me important, and well worthy the attention of those bota-

nists who may possess opportunities of extensively testing its validity.



- a.* Leaf-bud of *S. Russelliana*, viewed from the back.
b. Longitudinal section of ditto. *c.* Transverse section of ditto.
d. Leaf-bud of *S. fragilis*, viewed from the back.
e. Longitudinal section of ditto. *f.* Transverse section of ditto.

Shrewsbury, November 8, 1842.

VII.—*Contributions to the Ichthyology of Australia.* By JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Inspector of Hospitals, Haslar*.

[Continued from vol. x. p. 34.]

FISH of the Scomberoid family are numerous in the Australian seas, and many came under the observation of Parkinson, Solander, and the Forsters on Cook's first two voyages. Such of them as were sketched by Parkinson and George Forster are commented on in the 'Histoire des Poissons,' and Schneider's quotations from J. R. Forster's notes are also occasionally criticized in that work; but Solander's 'Pisces Australiæ' contains several descriptions of '*Scombri*,' which Cuvier has not found it possible to refer with certainty to any species known to him. Indeed the strong family likeness which prevails among the *Scomberoideæ* renders the detection

* Coloured figures of some of the rare species described in this communication are just published by Dr. Richardson in a work intitled '*Icones Piscium.*' See our Bibliographical Notices.